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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,'64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. ☞All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867. VOLUME 40: NO. 48.

Poetry.

MAUD MULLER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Raked the meadow sweet with hay;
Beneath her torn hat gleamed the wealth
Of simple beauty and rustic health.
Singing, she wrought, and her merry glee
The mock-bird echoed from his tree.
But, when she glanced to the far-off town,
White from its hill-slope looking down,
The sweet song died, and a vague unrest,
And a nameless longing filled her breast—
A wish, that she hardly dared to own,
For something better than she had known.

The Judge rode slowly down the lane,
Smoothing his horse's chestnut mane.
He drew his bridle in the shade
Of the apple-trees, to greet the maid,
And ask a draught from the spring that flowed
Through the meadow across the road.
She stooped where the cool spring bubbled up,
And filled for him her small tin cup,
And blushed as she gave it, looking down
On her feet so bare, and her tattered gown.
"Thanks!" said the Judge, "a sweeter draught
From a fairer hand was never quaffed."
He spoke of the grass and flowers and trees,
Of the singing birds and the humming bees;
Then talked of the haying, and wondered whether
The cloud in the west would bring foul weather.
And Maud forgot her brier-torn gown,
And her graceful ankles bare and brown;
And listened, while a pleased surprise
Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.
At last, like one who for delay
Seeks a vain excuse, he rode away.

Maud Muller looked and sighed: "Ah, me!
That I the Judge's bride might be!
He would dress me up in silks so fine,
And praise and toast me at his wine.
My father should wear a broadcloth coat;
My brother should sail a painted boat.
I'd dress my mother so grand and gay;
And the baby should have a new toy each day.
And I'd feed the hungry and clothe the poor,
And all should bless me who left our door."

The Judge looked back as he climbed the hill,
And saw Maud Muller standing still;
"A form more fair, a face more sweet,
Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet.
And her modest answer and graceful air
Show her wise and good as she is fair.
Would she were mine, and I, to-day,
Like her, a harvester of hay:
No doubtful balance of rights and wrongs,
Nor weary lawyers with endless tongues,
But low of cattle and song of birds,
And health and quiet and loving words."
But he thought of his sisters, proud and cold,
And his mother, vain of her rank and gold.
So, closing his heart, the Judge rode on,
And Maud was left in the field alone.
But the lawyers smiled that afternoon,
When he hummed in court an old love tune;
And the young girl mused beside the well,
Till the rain on the unraked clover fell.

He wedded a wife of richest dower,
Who lived for fashion, as he for power.
Yet oft, in his marble hearth's bright glow,
He watched a picture come and go;
And sweet Maud Muller's hazel eyes
Looked out in their innocent surprise.
Oft, when the wine in his glass was red,
He longed for the wayside well, instead;
And closed his eyes on his garnished rooms,
To dream of meadows and clover-blooms,
And the proud man sighed, with a secret pain:
"Ah, that I were free again!
Free as when I rode that day,
Where the barefoot maiden raked her hay."

She married a man unlearned and poor,
And many children played 'round her door.
But care and sorrow, and child birth pain,
Left their traces on heart and brain.
And oft, when the summer sun shone hot
On the new-mown hay in the meadow lot,
And she heard the little spring-brook fall
Over the roadside, through the wall,
In the shade of the apple tree again
She saw a rider draw his rein;
And, gazing down with timid grace,
She felt his pleased eyes read her face.
Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls
Stretched away into stately halls;
The weary wheel to a spinnet turned,
The tallow candle an astral burned,
And for him who sat by the chimney log,
Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug,
A manly form at her side she saw,
And joy was duty, and love was law.
Then she took up her burden of life again,
Saying only, "It might have been."

Alas for maiden! alas for Judge!
For rich repiner and household drudge!
God pity them both! and pity us all,
Who vainly the dreams of youth recall.
For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "It might have been."
Ah, well! for us all some sweet hope lies
Deeply buried from human eyes;
And, in the hereafter, angels may
Roll the stone from its grave away!

Miscellaneous.

LA FAYETTE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY JAMES PARTON.

In the year 1730, there appeared in Paris a little volume entitled, "Philosophic Letters," which proved to be one of the most influential books produced in modern times.

It was written by Voltaire, who was then thirty six years of age, and contained the results of his observations upon the English nation, in which he had resided for two years. Paris was then as far from London, for all practicable purposes, as New York now is from Calcutta; so that when Voltaire told his countrymen of the freedom that prevailed in England; of the tolerance given to religious sects; of the honors paid to untitled merit; of Newton, buried in Westminister Abbey with almost regal pomp; of Addison, Secretary of State, and Swift, familiar with prime ministers; and of the general liberty, happiness and abundance of the kingdom; France listened in wonder as to a new revelation. The work was, of course, immediately placed under the ban by the French Government and the author exiled, which only gave it increased currency and deeper influence.

This was the beginning of the movement which produced, at length the French Revolution of 1787, and which will continue until France is blessed with a free and constitutional government. It began in the higher classes of the people, for at that day not more than one-third of the French could read at all, and a much smaller fraction could read such a work as the "Philosophic Letters" and the books which it called forth. Republicanism was fashionable in the chateaux and drawing-rooms of Paris for many years before the mass of the people knew what the word meant.

Among the young noblemen who were early smitten in the midst of a despotism with the love of liberty was the Marquis de La Fayette, born in 1757. Few families in Europe could boast a greater antiquity than his. A century before the discovery of America, we find the La Fayettes spoken of as an "ancient house:" and in every generation, at least, one member of the family had distinguished himself by his services to his king. This young man, coming upon the stage of life when republican ideas were teeming in every cultivated mind, embraced them with all the ardor of youth and intelligence. At sixteen he refused a high post in the household of one of the princes of the blood, and accepted a commission in the army. At the age of seventeen he was married to the daughter of a duke, whose dowry added a considerable fortune to his own ample possessions. She was an exceedingly lovely woman, and tenderly attached to her husband, and he was as fond of her as such a boy could be.

The American Revolution broke out. In common with all the high-born republicans of his time, his heart warmly espoused the cause of the revolted colonies, and he immediately conceived the project of going to America and fighting under her banner. He was scarcely nineteen years of age when he sought a secret interview with Silas Deane, the American envoy, and offered his services to the Congress. Mr. Deane, it appears, objected to his youth.

"When," says he, "I presented to the envoy my boyish face, I spoke more of my ardor in the cause than of my experience; but I dwelt much upon the effect my departure would excite in France, and he signed our mutual agreement."

His intention was concealed from his family and from all his friends, except two or three confidants. While he was making preparations for his departure, most distressing and alarming news came from America—the retreat from Long Island, the loss of New York, the battle of White Plains, and the retreat through New Jersey. The American forces, it was said, reduced to a disheartened band of three thousand militia were pursued by a triumphant army of thirty-three thousand English and Hessians. The credit of the colonies at Paris sunk to the lowest ebb, and some of the Americans themselves confessed to La Fayette that they were discouraged, and persuaded him to abandon his project. He said to Mr. Deane:

"Until now, sir, you have only seen my ardor in your cause, and that may not prove at present wholly useless. I shall purchase a ship to carry out your officers. We must feel confidence in the future; and it is especially in the hour of danger that I wish to share your fortune."

He proceeded at once with all possible secresy to raise the money and to purchase and arm a ship. While the ship was getting ready, in order the better to conceal his intention, he made a journey to England, which had previously been arranged by his family. He was presented to the British king, against whom he was going to fight; he danced at the house of the minister who had the department of the colonies; he visited Lord Rawdon, afterwards distinguished in the Revolutionary struggle; and he saw at the opera Sir Henry Clinton, whom he next saw on the battle field of Monmouth; he breakfasted with Lord Shelbourne, a friend of the colonies.

"While I concealed my intentions," he tells us, "I openly avowed my sentiments. I often defended the Americans. I rejoiced at their success at Trenton; and it was my spirit of opposition that obtained for me an invitation to breakfast with Lord Shelbourne."

On his return to France his project was discovered and his departure forbidden by the king. He sailed, however, in May, 1777, cheered by his countrymen, and secretly approved by the government itself. On arriving at Philadelphia, he sent to Congress a remarkably brief epistle to the following effect:

"After my sacrifices, I have the right to ask two favors: one is, to serve at my own expense; the other, to begin to serve as a volunteer."

Congress immediately named him a major-general of the American army, and he at once reported himself to General Washington. His services at the Brandywine, where he was badly wounded; in Virginia, where he held an important command; at Monmouth, where he led the attack; are sufficiently well known. When he had been in America about fifteen months, the news came of the impending declaration of war between France and England. He then wrote to Congress that, so long as he had believed himself free, he had gladly fought under the American flag, but that his own country being at war, he owed to it the homage of his services, and he desired their permission to return home. He hoped, however to come back to America; and assured them that, wherever he went, he should be a zealous friend of the United States. Congress gave him leave of absence, voted him a sword, and wrote a letter on his behalf to the King of France.

"We recommend this noble young man," said the letter of Congress, "to the favor of your Majesty, because we have seen him wise in council, brave in battle, and patient under the fatigues of war."

He was received in France with great distinction, which he amusingly describes:

"When I went to court, which had hitherto only written for me orders for my arrest I was presented to the ministers. I was interrogated, complimented, and exiled—to the hotel where my wife was residing. Some days after I wrote to the king to acknowledge *my fault*. I received in reply a light reprimand and the colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons. Consulted by all the ministers, and, what was much better, embraced by all the women, I had at Versailles the favor of the king, and celebrity at paris."

In the midst of his popularity he thought always of America, and often wished that the cost of the banquets bestowed upon him could be poured into the treasury of Congress. His favorite project at that time was the invasion of England—Paul Jones to command the fleet and himself the army. When this scheme was given up he joined all his influence to that of Franklin to induce the French government to send to America a powerful fleet and a considerable army. When he had secured the promise of this valuable aid he returned to America and served again in the armies of the young republic. The success of the United States so confirmed him in his attachment to republican institutions, that he remained their devoted adherent and advocate as long as he lived.

"May this revolution," said he once to Congress, "serve as a lesson to oppressors, and as an example to the oppressed."

And in one of his letters from the United States occurs this sentence:

"I have always thought that a king was at least a useless being; viewed from this side of the ocean, a king cuts a poor figure indeed."

By the time he had left America, at the close of the war, he had expended in the service of Congress seven hundred thousand francs—a free gift to the cause of liberty.

One of the most pleasing circumstances of La Fayette's residence in America was the affectionate friendship which existed between himself and General Washington. He looked up to Washington as to a father as well as a chief, and Washington regarded him with a tenderness truly paternal. La Fayette named his eldest son George Washington, and never omitted any opportunity to testify his love and veneration for the illustrious American. Franklin, too, was much attached to the youthful enthusiast, and privately wrote to General Washington asking him, for the sake of the young and anxious wife of the Marquis, not to expose his life except in an important and decisive engagement.

In the diary of the celebrated William Wilberforce, who visited Paris soon after the peace, there is an interesting passage descriptive of La Fayette's demeanor at the French court,

"He seemed to be the representative of the democracy in the very presence of the monarch—the tribune intruding with his veto within the chamber of the patrician order. His own establishment was formed upon the English model, and, amidst the gayety and ease of Fontainbleau, he assumed an air of republican austerity. When the fine ladies of the court would attempt to drag him to the card-table, he shrugged his shoulders with an air of affected contempt for the customs and amusements of the old *regime*. Meanwhile, the deference which this champion of the new state of things received, above all from the ladies of the court, intimated clearly the disturbance of the social atmosphere, and presaged the coming tempest."

ANECDOTES OF LAWYERS.

THOMAS CORWIN.

It will be remembered that Corwin, in the Senate, in 1845 or 1846, arguing seriously against the morality of the projected war against Mexico, permitted his appreciation of broad humor to lead him into the extravagant expression: "If I were a Mexican, as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves." A few years after, when this expression had been quoted by the newspapers until it had become familiar as "household words," Mr. Corwin was retained as counsel for a man charged with murder, and who, he claimed, acted in self-defence. In his closing speech to the jury Corwin pictured the condition of his client as endeavoring to avoid the difficulty, portrayed the murdered man as forcing it upon him, dogging his steps, denouncing him as a coward, and at last threatening to strike him. "What, sir," turning to the prosecuting attorney, "would you have done?"

"Done!" replied the attorney, with great gravity: "done! I would have welcomed him with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."

The jury was convulsed with laughter, and Corwin lost his case.

JAMES T. BRADY.

On one occasion James T. Brady had a case so very lame that he gave his client to understand that it could not be gained. The client insisted on trying it, and Mr. Brady devoted his best talent to making the best show he could. The case was ably put on the other side, and was so plain that the judge, who had made up his mind, rather indicated it by several rulings entirely favorable to the opposite side. Mr. Brady was seeking for an opportunity for covering his retreat from his untenable position, and on some ruling of the judge highly favorable to his opponent, he blandly inquired:

"May it please your honor, who's engaged on the other side of the case besides the judge?"

JUDGE BRADY.

The greatest charm of Judge John R. Brady's best charges lay in the opening sentence. Smith and Jones were fighting (*at nisi prius*) over the value of a certain schooner sold by the one to the other, and used for carrying sand from the Jersey flats. Smith swore that a sounder and more seaworthy vessel had not existed since the days of the Armada—that every spar, timber, and rope was perfect, and that he would have had no hesitation in crossing the Atlantic in her in an equinoctal gale. Jones swore that there was not one timber, spar, or rope but was so rotten as to be picked to pieces with the fingers, and that he would not have crossed the North river in her from Fort Washington to Guttenberg on a calm day in midsummer for an interest in Johnstown. When the judge came to charge the jury, his opening sentence was "Gentlemen of the jury, upon one point I have no occasion to assist your deliberations; if you know anthings in this world, it is the seaworthiness of the boat!" Perhaps they did though they "smiled audibly," as if they did not; at all events, they disagreed, and the precise money value of the sand-schooner probably remains undetermined to this day.

BEN. WADE AND JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Benjamin F. Wade and the late Joshua R. Giddings used to be constant competitors at the bar in "old benighted Ashtabula," their place of residence. In the early part of his practice, Wade was defending a man against an action of slander, and, after having concluded a very effective speech to the jury, sat awkwardly leaning backward, his feet on the counsel table, and facing Giddings, who was attempting to be eloquent in behalf of his slandered client. "Old Gid," as he was familiarly called, knew a little smattering of Shakespeare, and now determined to bring that great author to his aid.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said he with much ardor,

"He that steals my purse steals trash;
"But he that robs me of my good name—"

[Ahem.]

At this point, to his great discomfiture, Shakespeare deserted him. He repeated,

"But he that robs me of my good name—"

[Another pause.]

"Takes that I never had," whispered Wade, as if prompting him, and so distinctly as to be heard by all in the room.

Amid the laughter and his own confusion, Giddings brought his speech to such a "lame and impotent conclusion," that his client recovered but six and a quarter cents for his lost character.

FINING COUNSEL.

Judson T. Mills, of South Carolina, was Judge of a district court in Northern Texas, fond of a joke, but very decided in his discharge of duty. Thomas Fannin Smith was a practicing lawyer at the bar, and having shamefully misstated the law in his address to the Jury, turned to the court and asked the Judge to charge the Jury accordingly. The judge was indignant, and replied:

"Does the counsel take the court to be a fool?"

Smith was not abashed by the reproof, but instantly responded—

"I trust your honor will not insist on an answer to that question, as I might, in answering it truly, be considered guilty of contempt of court."

"Fine the counsel ten dollars, Mr. Clerk," said the judge.

Smith immediately paid the money, and remarked that it was ten dollars more than the court could show.

"Fine the counsel fifty dollars," said the judge.

The fine was entered by the clerk, and Smith, not being ready to respond in that sum sat down. The next morning, on the opening of the court, Smith rose, and with much deference of manner, began:

"May it please your honor, the clerk took that little joke of yours yesterday about the fifty dollars as *serious* as I perceive from the reading of the minutes. Will your honor be pleased to inform him of his error, and have it erased?"

The coolness of the request and the implied apology pleased the judge, and he remitted the fine.

CELTIC WIT.

An Irish counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried by three judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, though the other two were indifferent, some of the other barristers were merry on the occasion.

"Well, now," said he, "who could help it, when there are a hundred judges on the bench?"

"A hundred!" said a bystander, "there were but three."

"By St. Patrick!" replied he, "there were one and two ciphers."

WEBSTER.

When Hayne, of South Carolina, urged on by his Southern friends, had made his speech which called fourth that immortal reply of the great "Northern Lion," many of Webster's friends, struck with Hayne's real ability, began to say to each other, "can Webster answer that?" Mrs. Webster was present at the Capitol, and was greatly agitated at the fire and force of the hero of South Carolina. She rode home with a friend in advance of her husband. At last the "Lion" came tramping up the door and marched in, in an easy, unconcerned way. His wife hastened into the hall just as she was, and with tears in her eyes said to him, "can you—*can* you answer Mr. Hayne?"

With a sort of grunt or quiet roar, her lord turned upon her: "Answer him? I'll g-r-i-n d him finer than that snuff in your box!"

In due time the Websterian thunder rolled through the arches of the capitol, and Hayne was ground fine.

"What do you think now," says the General's friend to his Southern acquaintance, "of our Northern lion?"

The reply came quick, but rather angrily: "He's a long jawed, strong-jawed, tough-hided devil!"

* * * * *

Among the Websteriana there is nothing of his better than the answer to the French minister, who asked him, while Secretary of State, whether the United States would recognize the new Government of France.

The Secretary assumed a very solumn tone and attitude, saying:

"Why not? The United States has recognized the Bourbons, the Republic, the Directory, the Council of Five Hundred, the First Consul, the Emperor, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe, the—

"Enough! enough!" cried the French minister, perfectly satisfied by such a formidable citation of consistent precedents.—"*The Bench and Bar*," *by L. J. Rigdon.*

AN ASYLUM FOR USELESS YOUNG MEN.

In every community there is a certain per centage of useless young men, whose ultimate condition must excite the sympathy and consideration of every phylanthropist. What will become of them? We do not put the question as to their future state, but how will they round off their earthly existence? They have no visible means of support, still they hang on, they vegetate, they keep above the ground. In a certain literal sense, they may be said to live, move and have a being. They lounge in offices, promenade the street, appear at social amusements, play the gallant to good natured ladies and attend to the necessities of lapdogs. There more quiet and undemonstrative life may be described as an intermittent torpor, in which meals, cigars, drinks and sleep mark the changes. Their existence would be a mystery, but for their substantial people known familiary as "pa," "ma," or "better half," who are able to make provision for the waste and protection of their bodies in the way of clothes and food. Still, ought these tender young men to be left to the chances of parental or domestic affection? All are not unequally fortunate.

What shall we do when those dependencies are precarious? They do not admit of any utilitarian disposition. In cannibal countries they could be eaten as a substitute for veal; their bodies would make excellent fertilizers for sterile lands; but the prejudices of a christian people would revolt at this solution of the problem. A certain number would be employed as lay figures in shop windows to exhibit clothes on, but the tailors might not have confidence in them. Most of them could color meerschams, but this business would produce little revenue. What, then shall be done? The tax now falls upon a few, and ought to be distributed. We propose therefore a State Asylum for useless young men. An institution of this kind would be easily filled with those between the ages of eighteen and thirty, who should be grouped and associated together so that the rude jostling and friction of the working world would not disturb their delicate nerves.

Here they could cultivate their moustaches, part their hair behind, and practice attitudes. In this resort, with a little enforced exercise to keep their circulation in a healthy state, with dolls to play with as a compensation for the absence of ladies' society, these useless young men could be supported in ease and comfort, and all industrious people would be willing to pay the expenses of this institution rather than bear the painful solicitude in regard to the welfare of these superfluous members of society. When provision has been made by the State for idiots, for the insane, poor, aged and crippled, is it not astounding that asylums have never been erected for a still more helpless class? Let this philanthropic enterprise be started at once.—*Watertown Reformer.*

A LATE Sandwich Island paper says: "A correspondent at Kau writes: "The volcano is lively, and having fine times. No less than eleven fires are burning. In different places about the bank, where the road goes down, the lava has flowed up sixty feet and cooled over. Your feet will be so hot after crossing, that if you should spit on your toenails they would hiss, like hot iron! But in the neighborhood of the crater there are strawberries galore, large and lucious, besides ohelos."'

A DELICATE TEST.—Dissolve one grain of silver in a small quantity of pure nitric acid, and then pour this solution of silver into 3,250 gallons of water, or about eighty barrels. When well diffused through the mass, put one drop of this water upon a plate of glass, and touch it with a glass rod previously dipped into pure hydrocoloric acid. The drop of the solution will become turbid or milky, indicating the presence of silver, although there is contained in that drop only the *two hundred millionth of a grain of silver.*

ILLUSIVE MEMORIES.

"I have come to know whether you think I am deranged or not," said a young lady one day, with a directness, frankness, and unembarrassment very unusual. After an hour's investigation, it was demonstrated that she was hopelessly deranged. The form of the malady was, that when she heard an impressive sermon, an exciting address, or read an interesting article in prose or verse, she became possessed with the idea that she herself was the author, and that by some unfair means others had become possessed of her own ideas.

It is set in the memory of some, how earnestly an estimable young lady claimed, a few years ago, that William Allen Butler had found her lost composition, dropped in a stage, and made out of it the celebrated article about Miss Flora McFlimsey, of Madison Square, who never had anything to wear. There is at this time a very exciting controversy between a gentleman and lady, and their multitudinous friends, as to the authorship of that much-admired piece of poetry, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." Taking it for granted that the lady and gentleman are equally honest and in earnest, may it not be, as to one of them, a case of illusive memory?

Not a few readers may—the writer certainly does—remember that dreams sometimes come over them as if they were a continuation of some former dream, as if the beginning of it had some connection with a previous dream. In precisely the same way the present reality may be connected with a dim, shadowy impression of a previous existence, when there had been no previous existence. We are all familiar with the fact, that a person with whom we are conversing may give an expression to a sentiment which strikes us with peculiar force, from the fact that it had been floating about in our mind's vision, but had never formed itself into definite words or phrase, and we felt delighted in thus having it framed to us. It may be that a higher degree of this thing may give rise to states of the mind in relation to the authorship in question, which are readily diseased or illusive memories, somewhat akin to the habit sometimes met with in persons who, in the excitement of conversation, will state facts, what for their purposes they wish to be facts—or, as likely as not, in their view, to be facts—thus misleading others, and often putting themselves in painful or humiliating positions. Tendencies of this kind should be resolutely striven against, for they grow by yielding to them, and, in point of morals, there is all the criminality of a deliberate falsehood. Conscientious men, of truth and of extensive learning, are the last men in the world to be positive of anything which is not akin to demonstration; and, least of all, positive of anything which leans on memory alone. The weakest-minded and the least-informed are habitually the most positive. The lesson is, adore Truth, in writing, in conversation, and in action; do not assert as a truth that which cannot be demonstrated or corroborated, if need be, by outside evidence. A true gentleman habitually avoids making positive statements, thus securing himself from the charge of falsehood, and society would be greatly blessed if, in addition, the habit were sedulously cultivated of making no statement which was not merely true, with a wide margin, and if "often" and "very" were our highest expletives, instead of always, never, awful, and the like.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

VAMPIRES.

Vampires, so called, are by no means peculiar to Brazil, but the veritable creature insinuated itself into the company of Americans which arrived in that country a few days ago. The writer says:

A party of Americans went up the Amazon a few days ago, and one of them was bled so badly by a vampire as to awake, in a state of exhaustion, with a face like a corpse; the foot of his hammock and the floor beneath it were saturated with blood, the flow of which was staunched with great difficulty. It is the difficulty of staunching the blood which makes the vampire so dreaded, the quantity which the creature requires to satisfy his appetite being comparatively trifling. Some persons seem to be especially liable to their attacks, while others can sleep in a room infested with them nightly with impunity. A gentleman living near Para, and whose house stands on the bank of an igarape, tells me that his room is seldom without one or more vampires in it after dark, and they have never molested him, altho' they have bled an unlucky goat in a shed beneath his window until the creature was unable to stand, and was shot as an act of mercy. A young English lady who was visiting at this house was bitten on the first night of her arrival, and in spite of the precautions used, was again bitten a few days afterwards, bleeding from a wound on the under side of her toe until much weakened. These animals only make their attacks in darkness, and a light kept burning in the sleeping-room is an effectual safeguard. A physician, long resident here, tells me that although poisonous reptiles are somewhat plenty in the province, the serious accidents from this cause scarcely amount to half a dozen annually in a population of 30,000. But enough of reptiles for the present.

A HUMAN TIMEPIECE.—A wonderful story is told of a man named J. D. Chevalier, a native of Switzerland, who had in 1845, at the age of sixty-six, arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. He was, in fact, a human timepiece or living clock. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of counting a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations of the sound produced. Being on board a steamboat on Lake Geneva on July 14th, 1832, he engaged to indicate to the crowd around the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as any one choose to name, and this during a most diversified conversation with those standing by: and further, to indicate by his voice the moment when the hand passed over the quarter, minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hands at the conclusion of the fixed time. His own account of his gift was as follows: "I have acquired by imitation, labor and patience, a movement which neither thought nor labor nor anything can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum, which at each moment of going and returning gives me the space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute, and these I add to others continually.

AN idle man always thinks he has a right to be affronted if a busy man does not devote to him just as much of his time as he himself has leisure to waste.

A COOL HUSBAND.

There is one sensible married man in this State. He is a soldier, and was reported to have been killed, but was only a prisoner. He returned home to find that his wife had turned over a new leaf in the marriage service, and that another man occupied his seat in the chimney corner. Did he go to work slaughtering the false wife and new husband? Not much. He walked in, and said:

"Well, old gal, how is things?"

"Pretty good, Bill," said the double married woman, not taken aback greatly.

"Which do you prefer, the old or the new love?"

She hesitated for an instant, and then said: "I don't like to hurt your feelings, but—but—"

"Oh, spit it right out. Don't mind my feelings nor the other chap's. I won't be angry if you come down a little rough on my vanity. Count on me being amiable. I won't cut up rusty if you should go back on me."

"I'm glad you're so thoughtful, Bill, and I acknowledge that I do like my present husband best; but if anything should happen to him, I know nobody else I would so soon join fortunes with again as you."

"That's the way to talk. I'll bid you good-by, hoping that no accident will happen to the other fellow, and that he will live long to enjoy your delightful society. Good day."

And the careless husband traveled off, with his knapsack on his back, whistling in a cheery, clear tone, "The girl I left behind me."

SEEING THE SUN AT MIDNIGHT.—In July, 1865, Hon. J. H. Campbell, United States Minister to Norway, with a party of American gentlemen, went far enough north to see the sun at midnight. It was in 69 degrees north latitude, and they ascended a cliff 1,000 feet above the Arctic sea. The scene is thus described: "It was late, but still sunlight. The Arctic ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of its waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon like a slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock in our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent looking at our watches. When both hands came together at 12, midnight, the full, round orb hung triumphantly above the wave—a bridge of gold running due north spangled the waters between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats—no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunset and sunrise you ever saw, and its beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up the ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on its beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the florid sea, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day!"

NECK-TWISTING IN CHURCH.—The following is old but it will bear reading again, and the hint may do some good: A curious story is told of an eccentric old minister, who was sorely annoyed by a habit his people had acquired (and which prevails, by the way, in all other churches, even now and hereabouts, to some extent) of twisting their necks round every time anybody entered the door and passed up the aisle of the church, to see what manner of person it might be. Wearied with the annoyance, the old man exclaimed, one Sunday: "Brethren, if you will only cease turning your heads round whenever the door opens, and you will keep your attention on me, I will promise to tell you, as I preach, who it is that comes in." Accordingly he went on with the services, and presently made a stop as one of the deacons entered, saying, "That is Deacon ——, who keeps the grocery opposite." And then he announced in turn the advent of each individual, proceeding the while with his sermon as composedly as the circumstances would admit, when at last a stranger came in, and he cried out: "A little old man in green spectacles and a drab overcoat—don't know him—you can all look for yourselves." It is hardly necessary to add that the good man carried his point, and there was but little neck-twisting seen in his congregation after that day.

THE folly of arbitrary distinctions of birth and rank finds an odd illustration in the following recent letter to the *London Times*. The writer signs himself simply "A Younger Son:"

"An incident which occurred to me not many years ago may throw some light on the principles which guide the Chapel Royal officials in their distribution of seats. On entering the chapel doors one Sunday morning I was stopped by the verger, who said there was no place for me. I had never attended service in it in my life, for I was of a new creation, but I new that sons of peers had certain privileges of entry; so with a little pardonable pride of manner I said, 'I am the son of a peer.' 'The eldest son?' asked the verger, just as if he were a young lady in her second season. 'No,' said I, ruefully, 'a younger son only.' 'Then you cannot have a seat until the second lesson,' replied the discriminating verger. It is out of my power to say whether the offer of a two-shilling piece would have raised me in the estimation of the simple-minded verger to the level of an eldest son, for I did not try him, but walked away, moralizing as I went on the advantages and disadvantages attending the position in this world of an elder and a younger son."

A GREAT deal of trouble is borrowed by the habit of looking at things wrong end foremost. "How disconsolate you look!" said a bucket to a fellow-bucket as they were going to the well. "Ah?" replied the other, "I was reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled; for let us go away ever so full, we always come back empty." "Dear me! how strange to look at it in that way," said the bucket; "now I enjoy the thought that however empty we come, we always go away full. Only look at it in that

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1867

IMPEACHMENT.

This subject appears to be the only one now seriously agitating Congress. It was hardly supposed two weeks ago that a majority of the Committee to whom was assigned the unpleasant duty of hunting up evidence against the Presidential incumbent, would report in favor of the Impeachment of that Functionary, yet contrary to the expectations of many of those who esteem themselves prophets, the majority of that body of enlightened men have reported in favor of bringing the Presidential criminal before the bar of Justice, and there setling the question of Presidential usurpation. This is as it should be. The time has come when the assumption of powers, not expressly delegated by the Constitution to the President, should be forever settled. If Andrew Johnson can in time of peace usurp the functions of the Legislative branch of the Government, without making himself amenable to the laws, then let the American Congress sink into well merited contempt. Almost from the very day that Andrew Johnson became President, to this moment, has he treated Congress with disrespect and opprobrium, even endeavoring to evade its solumn enactments and to spurn its earnest protests against his suicidal policy. He has seldom treated that body as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and with all this patent to every Republican Congressman, many will be found who will shrink from the work of impeachment with "fear and trembling," and eat dirt from the hand that has ever been raised against them. We have no idea that impeachment will amount to even a reasonable bugaboo. Congressmen have halted and quaked at their own shadows until the President now calmly laughs at their spasmodic effort at dethroning him. We are not sure that the Senate would proceed to investigate the articles preferred by the House, with that determination to bring the Presidential culprit to justice that would indicate a serious effort to convict, were even the House under the whip and spur to adopt the report of the majority of the Committee. Under these circumstances our readers can take it for granted that Andrew Johnson will kick and cuff the American Congress about like old shoes until the end of his term, without more than a defiant threat on the part of a few of the most fearless and manly who have the misfortune to be in Congress at this time.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Congressional Reconstruction moves forward in every Southern State where elections have been held in favor of Conventions to form Constitutions, save in South Carolina, where the Convention has failed owing to the smallness of the vote cast out of the whole number registered. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas have each voted in favor of a Convention, and in Alabama the Convention chosen assembled a week or two ago and has been pushing its labors with remarkable vigor. Its actions have been characterized with much harmony and wisdom. A number of the delegates are colored men and their action has been prompted by the largest liberality.

If the proper steps are taken by those whose duty it is to see that the Southern people are properly educated up to the results of the war, and should the same liberality characterize the action of other Conventions which has characterized the Alabama Convention up to this time, every Southern State, which has voted under the reconstruction act, except South Carolina, will be fairly reconstructed and have its Congressional delegation in the next Congress. No efforts should be spared to bring about this result. The Congressional policy is bound to win if Congress and the Northern people only stand fairly up to the work. The adherents of Congress have a clear majority in every State lately in rebellion if local questions do not effect them. The same sacrifices should be made by the friends of freedom and of equal and exact justice to all in those States as were made by the framers of the Constitution of the United States.

It is amusing to see the Copperhead papers casting about them for a Presidential candidate. Now one trumps up one here, then another lights upon one there, and then they flap their wings and soar aloft for a few rods and tumble headlong into oblivion. What are they to do? Nobody wants their kind offices. Must the office really go begging? Why not run the martyr, Vallandigham? Vallandigham! Valandigham! Come, now here's your representative man! Don't leave him "out in the cold" after fighting your battles during the war.

Congress, since its assembling on the 21st ult., has done very little. The Financial question will be the most important after impeachment. There is no telling how this question of Finance [illegible] one and will require very careful investigation. It is evident that radical changes will be made.

Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist, has arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, and given several readings. He is represented to be a marvelous impersonator of the characters which he has so graphically sketched in his various works. He reads in New York the latter part of this week.

The trial of Jefferson Davis has been postponed until the 20th of March, 1868, when it is understood that Chief Justice Chase will try him. It is quite likely that Jefferson will be placed in the dock about that time and until then we expect to wait to see the smoke that it will end in.

Some Republican papers are publishing a prospective electoral vote in the next Presidential canvass exhibiting a Republican success without the States of Pennsylvania and New York. They might as well propose the play of Hamlet with "Hamlet left out." It would be as feasible.

We expect to lay the President's Message before our readers in our next issue.

Senator Buckalew, it is said by a cotemporary, told a Democratic audience in Doylestown last week that he was clearly of the opinion that the Republicans would elect the next President without doubt, even if the Democrats should hold all they got this year, when national questions were not the only issue before the people.

Weston, who was to walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago in Illinois, in 26 days exclusive of Sundays and on some one of the twenty two days to walk one hundred miles, has accomplished the feat of walking the whole distance in the time specified, but failed to accomplish the one hundred mile feat.

The Speaker of the House, Mr. Colfax, on Monday 25th ult., announced the committees of the present Congress. General Schenck, of Ohio, is chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Thaddeus Stevens chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Hon. Horace Greeley has been confirmed Minister to Austria. We hope that Mr. Greely will maintain his resolution not to be exiled from the United States during the Presidential canvass just about to open up.

IMPEACHMENT RECORD.

Our limited space precludes us from publishing in full the Report of the Judiciary Committee in favor of the impeaching Andrew Johnson. The following are the main facts:—

The evidence upon which the majority of the Committee report in favor of Impeachment discloses the following facts: An unconstitutional usurpation of the power on the part of the President to organize and recognize the civil State Governments; the denial of the right of Congress to control the work of organization, and the exercise of power and omission of duties in support of this usurpation and denial; the wilful and unconstitutional assumption of power to suspend the operations of the acts of Congress, and the corrupt, wilful and unconstitutional refusal to execute the laws; the authorized and illegal surrender and sale of Government property, and the fraudulent breach of the public trust, wherein the action of the President in relation to the Southern railroads is detailed at length, and much evidence is given relative to the sale and surrender of railroads and rolling stock, and other property in which it is shown that all this property was turned over against the advice of the Secretary of War, and Quartermaster General. It is also shown that the President extended the time for the payment of installments of principal and interest on the railroads purchased by the rebel companies. The evidence further shows that these railroad companies had a sufficient amount of money on deposit to meet their indebtedness. By his connection with the Southern roads, it showed that he realized a profit of over eighteen thousand dollars.

The other grounds of impeachment are the corrupt and unconstitutional abuse of the veto power; the abuse of the pardoning power; the surrender of property to rebels; the disregard of the rights of the property of refugees and freedmen, and of the United States, and the unconstitutional and corrupt exercise of the appointing power. Under the latter head, a vast amount of testimony has been taken relative to the suspension and appointing of civil officers, and the cause therefore, in direct violation of the law.

The Impeachment Question.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

Among politicians, yesterday, the time was principally occupied in a general canvass for ascertaining the prospective vote on impeachment when that question comes up for a final verdict. The excitement over it has become calmed, giving many who had not done so an opportunity to glance through the testimony. "Attending Thanksgiving sermons" here among Congressmen was construed as meaning the reading of the impeachment testimony, and in this respect the day was well observed. The effect has been marvellous, and there no longer remains a doubt that the subject will have to be dropped, and that speedily, if the Republicans desire to maintain harmony in their ranks, for within two days many who during the year past openly advocated such a measure, now, with the evidence before them, hesitate not to say it is devoid of sufficient proof to sustain the charges. They confess that there are many very ugly facts in the evidence against the President, but do not consider them impeachable. Of thirteen Ohio members who have been the strongest for impeachment, the canvass yesterday showed all but four have changed, and in the New York delegation, but three are counted sure for it. The Republican press throughout the country has counseled against such a measure, and this has served to strengthen the anti-impeachment party.

As things now stand, the heaviest vote that can be polled for impeachment is fifty-seven, and an application of party pressure cannot change this much. Although it seems probable that when the matter comes up next Wednesday, a very large amount of speech making will be done, yet it is equally certain that the matter will be laid upon the table, and a vote of censure of the President and an expression of want of confidence in his constitutional advisers in the Cabinet, will be passed by a strictly party vote, and thus end the impeachment agitation.

Weston Arrived at his Journey's End.—Weston, the great pedestrian, has reached Chicago. He walked 1,276 miles in less than twenty-six walking days. Such a task would probably have killed the most powerful horse; but the man has thrived under it. He has averaged fifty miles a day for a stretch of one month at a time, and could [illegible] on the Pacific at the same rate of travel. He has done what no man has ever attempted before, and deserves honor for the persistency he has displayed in his undertaking. An account says Mr. Ingalls, who accompanied Weston, is completely worn down with excessive fatigue, although he has ridden the entire distance, and says he would not repeat the trip for $10,000 in gold. Weston, however, seems never to be tired, no matter how far he has walked, or how bad the roads are, and what is still more singular, never perspires.

The following is from the Albany *Journal*: Some of the papers are complimenting Gen. Spinner because several billions of money have passed through his hands without the loss of a dollar. This is well enough where the General is not known. But here, we would as soon think of complimenting the sun for shining, as General Spinner for being honest. Like the delight of dogs "to bark and bite," neither of them can help it; for in the language of the primer "God hath made them so."

A. K. McClure expects to be back from Montana early next spring, and to start a journal at Harrisburg. His published letters from Montana have given him additional reputation as a thinker as well as a writer; and if he shall carry his journalistic intentions into effect there will be a lively time at the State Capital, with a fair prospect that whatever journal or journals shall survive the competition will do so by legitimate enterprise and talent.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

General Rousseau has assumed command of the Department of Columbia.

Paul Morphy is in Paris. He is not reported as playing in any chess matches of late.

Anna E. Dickinson is lecturing on political subjects in New York city.

The Ways and Means Committee is unanimously in favor of a repeal of the tax on cotton.

The population of the State of Iowa, as shown by the records of the recent census, is 902,040—a gain in two years of 147,041.

The New York *Independent* has been enged to sixty four columns, making it the largest newspaper in America.

The body of a woman in Georgia, buried seventeen years, was lately dug up petrified like marble.

The portrait of President Lincoln is being woven in silk at Lyons, France. He is the fourth person who has been similarly honored.

More than five thousand Japanese are said to have destroyed themselves during the past twelve months, and it was not a good year for suicides either.

Brigham Young has ordered all of his young men to marry, and says that if after a certain specified date any young woman are left unwed he will marry them himself.

A canvass of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, shows only two members of it opposed to the National banking system.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States will hold its next session in Baltimore, commencing on the third Tuesday of May next.

A small body of French cavalry still occupy Rome, and probably will permanently. With this exception the French troops have evacuated the Papal Dominions.

It is given out that the President will nominate Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, formerly of Ohio, as Minister to Austria vice Horace Greely, who has declined the position.

A brakeman in Canada was dragged by a train of cars for miles, he holding on by a railing while his feet kicked over the sleepers in the road. The unfortunate man wore out his boots.

A Yankee has purchased an island in the Ohio river and stocked it with black cats, to raise the animals for the sake of the fur. He will be able to "make the fur fly," without doubt.

One Hermann Schwartz arrived at Richmond, Virginia, the other day, from the Wilderness, and attempted to pass a twenty dollar Confederate note, not knowing, it is said, that the war was over.

Mr. Dickens visited the Boston schoolship the other day and made a speech to the apprentices, winding up with, "Boys, just do all the good you can, and don't make any fuss about it.

Santa Anna, before his sentence, made his last will and testament, declaring his property amounted to $3,000,000, in which is included the villa he owns in St. Thomas.

During the present year, up to Wednesday last there have arrived at New York 228,279 emigrants, 6, 459 more than had arrived last year at this time.

It is generally believed Mr. Greely will not accept the position of Minister to Austria, for which he was confirmed by the Senate, and that the President will tender it to ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut.

It is said that the United States bonds have already paid as much to the holder in the shape of gold interest as the Government got for them, counting the premium on gold at the time the bonds were issued.

Hon. J. M. Botts was at the Capitol on Saturday, urging Representatives to remove the disabilities from several classes of Virginians now excluded from the polls. He promises to establish a new Conservative party of whites and blacks if this is done.

The Savannah *Republican* is reliably informed there are now over one thousand bales of cotton along the line of the Central Railroad awaiting transportation. The trouble seems to be in the ignorance or worthlessness of the United States tax assessor.

"Mark Twain" was at the Sandwich Islands when the captain of the ill fated ship Hornet arrived. He wrote out a clever and elaborate description of the vessel's burning —three columns—for the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, and received $300 in gold for his labor.

White chrome ore is found in Hanover, near Gettysburg, Pa., which yields about 55 per cent. of iron. This ore is of the same kind as is now shipped from Havre de Grace, to Sheffield Eng., to be used in the cutlery establishment of that place.

South Carolina refuses to hold a convention for the formation of a Constitution on which she can once more assume her place in the Union. There is nothing surprising in all this, because South Carolina has always been the home of traitors.

Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, receives on an average twenty letters a day from orthodox clergymen, protesting against the representation of "Norwood" on the stage. They say they are shocked, scandalized, etc.: but H. W. B. replies: "Be calm, good Brother, and turn to heaven for light."

The 11th of December will usher in an interesting season in Richmond; made so by the assembling of the Conservative Convention, of the Masonic lodges of the State, the meeting of farmers called by the State and Central Agricultural Societies, and the meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad.

In England a new game has been invented, by which the learning of music is made easy. It is intended at the same time to amuse children and to teach them familiarity with music at sight. Children take an interest in the game, and become acquainted not merely with the absolute values of the notes, but also their relations to one another on the scoal.

The funeral procession in honor of the Fenians who were recently hung in Manchester, came off in New York on Thursday, and was a most imposing spectacle. About five thousand Irishmen formed in column, four deep, and marched through the principal thoroughfares, attended by three hearses, each containing a coffin, on which was inscribed the name of one of the executed men.

The rapid growth of the town of St. James in Missouri, shows what railroads are now doing in developing the country. St. James, on the line of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, was laid out in 1860, but owing to the war but few buildings were erected for several years. In 1866 the population amounted to about 1,300. Within a year past there have been erected, or put under contract, as many new buildings as the town contained last year.

In view of the many alleged frauds in the election of Congressmen by the importation of votes from other States holding their elections at different times, and for the purpose of correcting this evil, Mr. Mallory, of Oregon, will inirodnce at an early day into Congress, a bill defining the time of holding elections of delegates and representativos to Congress, for the purpose of making the same uniform throughout the States.

Odd Fellowship in the United States.—The report of the Grand Secretary of the Order in the United States has just been issued. He reports the membership at the present time to be 217,886, there having been an accession the past year of 33,764 members. The receipts for the past year have been $1,965,713,01 of which $1,760,123 56 were from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and $505,593-45 from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment: The total relief dispensed in the same time was $690,675 97, of which $625,820 25 were by bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. The relief dispensed by the bodies under the jurisdiction of the grand Encampment was $64,855 12.

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing 377 acres and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weatherboarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

August 23:3m.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Th undersigned will offer for sale the following desirable real estate, at Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa., on

Friday, December 20th, 1867,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Main and Mill streets, on which is erected a good two story Dwelling House, a Barn and Stable attached thereto, Wash, Smoke and Ice Houses, a never-failing well of water at the door, a sistern nearly new, besides all the necessary out-buildings.

ALSO, two other lots situated on the South-West corner of Main and Mill streets, on which is erected a new Store House and Dwelling with all the necessary out-buildings; one back lot of about one acre more or less.

ALSO, a tract of land situated one and a half miles from Woodbury, containing 38 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance covered with good timber. This tract of land is situated in the oar regions of Morrison's Cove and is reputed by many to be a good oar tract.

ALSO, a tract of land situated two miles West of Woodbury, containing 5 acres, covered with a fine growth of Chestnut Timber. The inducements in this property are rarely offered to purchasers.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

GEORGE R. BARNDOLLAR.

Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa., Nov. 29, '67.-w4

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased, will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

Terms reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,

nov29tf *Executor*

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH. A Family and an Agricultural Journal devoted to *Choice Literature*, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally. In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation adventurers by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.

News Department.—The same industry, care and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which has hitherto been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

Terms.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address,

(nv29) PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nathan H. Wolf, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will ofer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on

Tuesday, December 24th, 1867,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the one undivided half of a tract of Land situate in said township, adjoining lands of Jacob Croyle, John S. Miller, and others, containing **80 Acres** and allowance. About 65 acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, a frame Bank Barn, Smoke House, and other out-buildings. There is also a Splendid Orchard on the place, and at the door of the dwelling is one of the best springs in the neighborhood. This tract is known as "Chestnut Ridge" land, is of the finest quality, and very productive. The other undivided half of this tract belongs to John Wolf, one of the Executors, but the whole will be sold together and undivided so that the title may pass to the purchaser.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand; the balance in two equal payments, without interest, secured by judgments or mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April next.

nov29-4w JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY, *Executors.*

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises,

On Friday, December 20th, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M.

the following described real estate to wit: A splendid farm, being the mansion tract of said deceased, containing 65 acres more or less, about 65 acres of which are cleared, under fence and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and having erected thereon a two story weather-board house, a good barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. There is also a Still House on the premises. This tract is well watered, has a good orchard, and is very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale. A. J. BURKET,

nov29-4w *Administrator.*

RATIONS COMMITED.—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations.*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover Commutation for Rations provided by an Act of Congress approved March 2d, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration with the Will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Amos, late of Bedford township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims may present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. B. AMOS,

Nov. 29, 1867.-6w L. B. AMOS,
Residing in Bedford, township.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a good two story Log House containing four good rooms, and a lot of ground of about one-third of an acre, enclosed with a board fence. The property is situated within one mile of Bedford, and would make a desirable home for a laboring man or mechanic. Price $350. J. G. BRIDAHAM.

November 29, 1867-tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices:

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

In greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.5
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce*.

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The undersigned have just opened a very large

supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

Extent, Quality and Cheapness!

The old system of "trusting forever" having exploded; we are determined to sell goods upon the shortest profit for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months, but we wish it understood after periods named*—bills will be due, and interest will be charged thereon. Buyers for Cash, may depend upon getting bargains.

Oct.28:3m. A. B. CRAMER.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at

MANN'S CORNER,
OF
MILLER & BOWSER,
BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices. Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots: best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo,

THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE!

The subscribers have just opened in the building adjoining the *Inquirer* office, opposite the "Mengle House," lately occupied by Mrs. Tate, a

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

where they are prepared to sell all kinds of

STATIONERY,

SUCH AS

FOOLSCAP,
CONGRESS,
LEGAL and RECORD CAP,
LONG BILL,
SERMON,
LETTER,
CONGRESS LETTER,
COMMERCIAL NOTE,
BATH POST, Large and Small,
LADIES (gilt) NOTE, LADIES OCTAVO (gilt) NOTE, MOURNING,
different styles, FRENCH,
NOTE, &c., &c.

ENVELOPES of all kinds and quality.

PASS BOOKS, at least a dozen varieties,
POCKET LEDGERS, TIME BOOKS,
weekly and monthly, TUCK MEMORANDUMS, twenty different kinds, DIARIES,
of all discriptions, BLANK BOOKS, such as Long Quarto,
Broad,
Ledgers and
Day Books of all

styles, quality and kinds of binding.

CHALK
CRAYONS,
SLATES, differnt styles,
ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUIDS,
HOOVER'S INKS, CARMINE INKS,
CHARLTON'S INKS, SANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, all
kinds, MONEY
BOOKS,
all kinds, Bankers' Cases, Lead Pencils,
Twenty Kinds of other Pencils,
Penn Holders, Different kinds, Stationer's Gum, Clark's Indellible Pencils, Gum Bands, Pocket Book Bands,
Flat Glass Ink Wells
and Rack,
Metalic School Ink
Sstands, Sand Boxes, Barometer Ink Stands and Racks, Pocket Ink Stands, Pencil Sharpers, Receipt Books
Different kinds, Copy Books, Primers, Mother Goose and others,
A, B, C, Cards, Osgood's
Speller, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,
4th and 5th Readers, Brook's
Primary, Mental
and Written Arithmetic,
Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, Brown's Grammar, Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States, Sealing Wax, Blank Deeds, Blotting Paper, Photograph Albums, various kinds and sizes, Almanacs, etc., etc.

Persons desiring any of the above articles or other articles in their line, will find it to their advantage to give the

"INQUIRER BOOK STORE"

a call. We buy and sell for Cash, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold in the cities,

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870 *More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-third of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before.* More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Company authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; thence at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes *a second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the of the road, which will not be worth less than $1.50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of the building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058.....$62,205,012
186 miles at $90,000.....16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.....4,500,000
Amount.....$83,415,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

U. S. Bonds.....$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done.....5,869,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1,50 per acre.....21,120,000
Total.....$85,145,750

The company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerated rates.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails.....$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractor's Materials and Men.....479,283 41
Total.....$1,203,038 41

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.....$395,530 92
Net Earnings to balance.....807,508 02
Total.....$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July.....$723,755 54
Expenses " " " 237,966 50
Net Profit.....$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

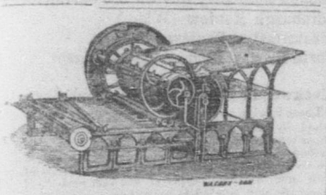
Subscriptions will be received in Bedford by RUPP AND SHANNON, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Subscribers through local agents will look them for their delivery.

Noveber 15thm, 1867.-4.1

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eichelts and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Delbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. P. C. Kemmer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lettas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Councils—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—M. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Sohenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the "*Inquirer*" to the following synopsis of the Newspaper Laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud. tf

UNITED STATES MAILS.—Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the P. O. Department up till March 4th, 1868, for the conveying of the U. S. Mails on the following routes in Bedford county, by the schedule of departures and arrivals:

2183 From Hopewell, by Yellow Creek, Pattonsville, New Enterprise, Waterside and Woodbury, to Martinsburg, 18½ miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hopewell Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.—Arrive in Martinsburg by 6 P. M. Leave Martinsburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:30 A. M. Arrive at Hopewell by 11:30 A. M. Proposals invited for six times a week service between Hopewell and Woodbury, 11½ miles, 3 hours time each way.

2184 From Mount Dallas Station (n. o.) to Bedford, 6½ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mount Dallas Station daily, except Sunday, on the arrival of the cars—say at 12 M. Arrive at Bedford at 2 P. M. Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. Arrive at Mount Dallas Station in time to connect with the cars—say by 9 A. M.

2185 From Bloody Run, by Clearville, Robinsonville, and Buck Valley, to Warfordsburg, 28 miles, and back once a week. Leave Bloody Run Friday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Warfordsburg Saturday at 10 A. M. Arrive at Bloody Run by 7 P. M.

186 From Bedford, by Stuckeysville, Schellsburg, Buckstown, Stoystown, Jennertown, Jenner's Cross-roads, Laughlintown, Ligonier, and Youngstown, to Latrobe, 59 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. Arrive at Laughlintown daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. Arrive at Bedford by 6:30 P. M.—Anderson J. P. Leave Laughlintown daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. Arrive at Latrobe in time for the mail for Pittsburgh—say 10:30 A. M. Leave Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Laughlintown by 6 P. M.

2187 From Bedford, by Saint Clairsville, Sarah, East Freedom, Newry, and Duncansville, to Hollidaysburg, 33 miles and back, six times a week. Arrive at Hollidaysburg by 4 P. M. Leave Hollidaysburg daily, except Sunday at 10 A. M. Arrive at Bedford by 8 P. M.

2188 From Bedford, by Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland, 30 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Bedford Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M. Arrive in Cumberland at 6 P. M. Leave Cumberland Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M. Arrive at Bedford by 6 P. M. Proposals also invited for six times a week service.

2189 From Bedford, by Bedford Springs, Charlesville, Rainsburg, and Chaneyville, to Elbinsville, 23 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bedford Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Elbinsville by 3 P. M. Leave Elbinsville Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.—Arrive at Bedford by 3 P. M.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH EAGAZINE (Reprint) for November comes to us with the following table of contents, Brownlows, Part XI, At the Alps Again, Conversation, Linda Tressel, Part II, Reynolds and the Portrait Painters of the Past century,, Cornelius O' Dowd—a very popular fallacy—24th August in Austria—Garibaldi's List, The Impending Crisis in America. Blackwood and the four English Reviews, viz London Quarterly, Edinburgh Review, Westminister Review and the North British Review are all republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. No. 38 Walker Street New York. For terms see advertisement in another column.

PURCHASED.—The "Mengel House," sold at Executor's sale on last Tuesday, was purchased by Mr. Isaac Mengel, the present proprietor, for eight thousand and five dollars.

THANKSGIVING.—The day was pretty generally observed here, the principal places of business remaining closed the day throughout. Rev. Mr. Barrow of the Episcopal Church preached a most excellent sermon in the German Reformed Church, and was listened to by a respectable and highly edified assemblage.

THE first number of the *State Guard* has been received and it makes quite a neat and sprightly appearance. It is edited with ability and will soon leave its mark upon the politics of the State. We like its independence and hope it may long live to maintain it. Price $6 per year in advance. Go and subscribe for it.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST has commenced the publication of sermons delivered in this country by the Rev. Newman Hall, and expressly reported for it. THE METHODIST also publishes sermons by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Bishops and other representative ministers of its own Church. It is a live paper, full of interesting matter.

IMPROVEMENT.—We notice several very necessary and timely improvements in the way of buildings, in process of completion. The enterprising firm of G. R. & W. Oster have enlarged and otherwise greatly added to their store room, making it the finest in the town, whilst a number of our citizens have improved and built additions to their private residences.

PATENT GUM SCRUBBER,—We have been shown, and there may be seen at our office, one of these convenient inventions tor the use of house wives. It is altogether a simple though very desirable household article, and Mr. S. B. Taylor, agent for the sale of the scrubber will visit our citizens and offer an opportunity of investing in a useful and labor saving invention. We have seen it tried, and it seems to work admirably.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES.—There seems to be an unusual scarcity of tenant houses to supply the demand for next year, and as a consequence, rents are extraordinarily high. Thirty or forty tenant houses, at reasonable rents, would scarce meet the number required, and yet none of those who are certainly able, seem to think it worth while to build. Why is this? is there no enterprise in the minds of our monied men?

THE HERALD OF HEALTH FOR DECENBER.—This number closes the volume for 1867 of one of the best monthlies now published in America, During the year it has given to the world a multitude of the best papers upon the much neglected science of human life, the best ever published. It ought to be in the hands of every person who knows how to read. Try it this coming year. The Publishers will send the October, November, and December numbers *free* to new subscribers, and a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, worth $55, for 30 subscribers and $60. $2 *per Annum*: 20 *Cents per Single Number.* MILLER, WOOD & Co., No. 15 Laight Street New York.

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—The Matrimonial Market of this town has been exceedingly active of late. Whether it is owing to a plurality of "Stamps, or whether cupid has been unusually active in preparing the hearts of our lads and lasses to melt into one we can't say. Many of our young friends have jumped into the harness, and are now trotting down the course in double team. We hate to loose them, but if they think it better to go with a mate, as a matter of course we acquiesce. The world's a stage and he who performs well the marriage "act" is entitled to the applause of the vast auditorum, but then it is to be hoped that all of our young friends will not get married at once, as the gossippers would then loose their stock in trade.

WINTER.—Snow and ice, piercing blast and the dismal howl of Old Boreas, making a passable music with swinging signs and loose windows,—everything around, and about us tells us of the advent of winter. This brings to the minds of fortune's favorites, the most pleasurable emotions, lively anticipations of enjoyment—the dance, oyster supper, sleighing and skating parties. But it has a different effect upon the less fortunate, who look upon it with gloomy forebodings,—the stern realities of a life of poverty outweighing scenes of fancy with them. On Saturday morning last the first real indications of the approach were made visible and on the afternoon of that day the thermometer fell so low as 24 degrees, and up to writing has continued "smacking cold," calling into requisition overcoats, and an additional amount of bed covering.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS, remaining in the Post office, at Bedford, Pa Oct 1st, 1867. Anderson J. M. & Brother,—Anderson J. P., Anderson Jas. Barkholder J. L., Bowser Daniel K., Brechbiel Abram, D. Espy, Bakeis P. & Sister, Crocker Geo. W., Cragg Jno. Hayson, Crissman C. S., Conklin Henry Earnest Adam, Front Sarah Miss. Fockler J. Lee. Grogan William, Garett J. C. Garett J. C. Hunter Daniel Esq. Harbaugh Martin, Hote Amanda, Koontz John, Mills Samuel, G. Millor Joseph, Mathew Robut, McFerron Samuel, McGillen M. Morris David, Mullen Jas., T. Russell, Tate Irvine, Reddinger Michael. Rock M. J. Stayer A. S. Smith Jacob, C. Suters W. S. Stayer Andrew Stuckey George M. Forney S. S. Way F. S. Wolfe Mary Miss: Walter James. Welsh Howard.

THE great pedestrian Mr. Seth Wilber Payne, who is now making a tour on foot across the Continent, from New York to San Francisco, California, arrived in Bedford on the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. Payne has lately arrived from Europe, where he made a tour on foot through England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. He is to make his trip in 150 days from New York to California. He is not traveling on a wager but to gain a thorough knowledge of the country. Mr. Samuel Stahl, the gentlemanly Clerk at the Washington House accompanied him a short distance the next morning on his long "*tramp*" and says he counts himself "some" on a walk, but if the Union Army had a brigade of such men in the service, there would have been no use for Cavalry, for fast marching, he keeping Mr. S. on a "trot" as far as he accompanied him Mr. Payne has the best wishes of the many friends he made during his short stay here, for his success

WINTER'S NIGHTS.—"The harvest is past, the summer is ended"—and the long winter nights have come. The farmer has been bountifully blessed with an abundance. He looks around upon his broad fields just springing into life with the new sown grains, and smiles with gratitude for the harvest over and the rich promises for next year. The "fatted cattle" are upon a "thousand hills" and on every side contentment reigns supreme whilst joviality rules the hour. Only those have sorrow, and repining, and bitterness, who do not take their home paper. To them the seasons open and close with but monotinous, never varying pace, and in their homes no cheerful corner is set apart for reading the paper and discussing the news with intelligent and "posted, neighbors, who read and think of the events happening around them. The BEDFORD INQUIRER is *only* two dollars a year, and at that low price your leisure hours can be employed in instructive and entertaining reading, and your children will grow up in knowledge, and live to "call you blessed." Enclose $2 00 in a letter, stating your name and postoffice address, and the paper will be sent to you for one year, postage free.

ANCIENT FINE ARTS.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our Agent has other business than this in Europe and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of Antiquarians in this way, seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here. Respectfully,
2t P. H. DRAKE & Co.

The Great Medical Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1868, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treaties on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculation have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDER.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S, the staple tonic and alternative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with valuable receipes, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburg, Pa., or to the nearest agent for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village of the United States.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 24th of October, by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. RICHARD WOLF and Miss MARGARET A. CROYLE, both of this county.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 14th ult., by the same, Mr. FRANKLIN BLACK and Miss REBECCA VORE, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 30th ul., in St. Clairsville, MARY MARGARET CATHARINE, daughter of Anthony and Sarah ZIMMERS, aged 3 months and 6 days.

S. A. STERRETT, M. D., OCULIST, No. 277 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa. Removes Cataract by a new operation, causing but slight pain.

Mrs. Asheom, of Bedford county, having cataract forty years on one eye and ten years on the other, causing total blindness, Dr. Sterrett removed the cataracts so that she, with either eye, can read the finest print without glasses. Mrs. Charleston, also from Bedford, six years entirely blind from cataract, a few days ago, had the cataract removed and again sees to read. dec6w4

THE GALAXY FOR 1867.

This (December) number completes the fourth volume of *The Galaxy.* With increased experience of the wants of the public, and much greater resources, the publishers are confident of their ability to make the succeeding volumes of the magazine still more valuable and attractive than those already issued. Their aim is to make *The Galaxy* a magazine which, while it shall always be readable and entertaining, shall also maintain a high standard of literary excellence; possessing significance to the thoughtful reader, at the same time that it offers lighter matter for those who seek merely recreation in the pages of a magazine.

Among the special features of *The Galaxy* for the new year will be:

I. A series of articles on a timely subject, by William Swinton, the well-known historian of the War.

II. A series of papers by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, on subjects of practical interest.

III. Richard Grant White will complete his valuable series of papers on "Words and Their Uses," and will follow them with other significant papers.

IV. George Wakeman, whose humorous articles on subjects of curious research has attracted so much interest, will explore new fields of literary curiosities.

V. Professor Blot will continue to furnish his valuable papers on Cookery.

VI. A new and very striking serial story will be commenced upon the completion of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman." It will run for several months, and be followed in turn by a new novel by a distinguished author.

VII. Arrangements have been made which will secure to *The Galaxy* contributions from the most distinguished writers of England and France.

VIII. Contributions may also be expected from the following regular contributors to *The Galaxy:*

Horace Greely,	T. W. Parsons,
Walt Whitman,	Rev. E. E. Hale,
Edmund C. Steadman,	Harriet P. Spofford,
C. Godfrey Leland,	R. S. Mackenzie,
Clarence Cook,	Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.
H. T. Tuckerman,	Theodore Tilton,
Henry James, Jr.,	William Winter,
Mrs. Edwards,	D. A. Wasson,
Rev. John Weiss,	Phoebe Cary,
Eugene Benson,	Anne M. Crane,
Julius Wilcox,	E. B. Seabrook,
Mrs. R. H. Davis,	C. Dawson Shanley,
George M. Towle,	Oliver Logan,
Mrs. W. H. Palmer,	Ion Perdicaris,
Fred. B. Perkins,	Caroline Chesebro,
Mrs. Jane G. Austin,	J. Franklin Fitz,
Rose Terry,	Maria Louisa Pool
John Esten Cooke,	Virginia Vaughn,
Marie Howland,	Paul H. Hayne,
C. Wyllys Elliott,	Anna Cora Ritchie,
Bayard Taylor,	J. K. Medbury,
W. B. Alger,	John Burroughs.

IX. Great care will be devoted to the illustrations of the *The Galaxy.* A series of illustrations by W. J. Hennessy, engraved by W. J. Linton, who stands at the head of the art of wood engraving, may be expected. Illustrations from designs by Gaston Fay, and Henry Fenn will also be given.

Commencing with the January number. *The Galaxy* will be furnished with a new and very beautiful cover, designed by W. J. Hennessy, and engraved by W. J. Linton. The typographical appearance of the magazine will be in other respects improved. W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
39 Park Row, New York.

THE undersigned, Auditor to distribue the balance in hands of John Major, administrator of Alexander Wursing, late of Broad Top township, Bedford county, deceased, will sit for the purposes of his appointment at his Office in Bedford, on Monday, the 23rd of December, 1867, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. Then and where all interested can attend. J. T. KEAGY.
dec6-2w *Auditor.*

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR DECEMBER.

This is a Holiday number—and a magnificent one. The steel engraving called "The Happiest time," is a beautiful and charming design, and executed in beautiful style. The steel plate, "The Immortal Crown," also expressly engraved for this magazine, will touch a solemn but joyful cord in every heart. Both of these steel engravings are of the very first quality in every respect. Then we have a handsomely colored engraving of a "Jewel-Case and Pin-Cushion;" and after this the usual refined and elegant double page fashion plate, finely engraved on steel; not a mere lithograph or wood engraving. Then follows a number of wood engravings illustrative of the Fashions, Needle-Work, &c., with the usual piece of music, worth of itself the cost of the book. The literary matter is as choice as usual—"Only a Glove," by Gabrielle Lee; "How a Woman Had Her Way," by Elizabeth Prescott; "German Lessons," by E. B. Ripley, "The Old Maid," a Poem by Florence Percy; "Preserved Flowers; "Disillusion; or Mary of the Mill and Countess Maria;" "Flower Stand and Vase," Editorials &c.

Great inducements in the way of premiums, &c., are promised to new subscribers, and our readers should send for a sample copy, containing all these liberal offers. Sample copies will be sent for fifteen cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) $8.80. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), $4.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1868.—PROSPECTUS

The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between Aristocracy of Color and Impartial Human Liberty. The War of the Rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which impelled and justified the Rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, molding her institutions and shaping her destiny. If it be true that God has not created all men, but only all White men, in His own image, and made them equal in political and civil rights, then it is a world-wide calamity that Grant did not surrender to Lee at Appomattox; and "The Lost Cause," trodden into mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough-riding cavalry, not only should but will be regained in Constitutional Conventions and at the ballot-boxes. If the Black race, because they ARE Black, should be excluded from the jury-box and repelled from the ballot-box, then Stonewall Jackson ought to head the roll of American martyrs, emblazoned high above the names of Warren and Mercer and Pulaski; of Ellsworth, Lyon, Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearny, Sedgwick, and McPherson.

It is difficult to argue with a blind, besotted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self-conceit. Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based upon Justice and Humanity can be stirred by facts which effect their own interest and safety. The naked truth that every Southern State reconstructed on the White basis is to-day a Rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who execrated Lincoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion as a causeless and criminal aggression, and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible, if we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal voter. There is no paramount question of good faith or gratitude to the Blacks. Their votes are as necessary to the preponderance of White loyalty as to their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the White basis, and every one of the fifteen States which held Slaves in 1860 will be intensely, overwhelmingly Copperhead thenceforth and evermore. Allow to day the plea that the Blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe with power will take good care that the plea shall be as valid and well-grounded a century hence as it now is. Public Education and Civil Rights for the Freedmen can only be achieved and maintained through the ballot. "We are for Negro Suffrage—the way they suffered in New-Orleans," was the inscription on a banner borne in a late Conservative or Democratic procession in Baltimore; and the spirit which dictated that avowal is still rampant in the South. But for what is stigmatized as Military Despotism, it would daily average by outrage and infliction what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

THE TRIBUNE has declined to be lured or turned aside from the Main Question. It has presistently refused to swell the clamor for vengeance on the defeated Rebels, whether by execution or by confiscation; and one of its strong reasons for this course is a conviction that no drop of Rebel blood could be coolly, deliberately shed without essentially clouding the prospect of securing the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks. Defying the madness of passion and the blindness of short-sighted misconception, it has demanded Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, in perfect consciousness of the fact that it thereby alienated thousands who had been its zealous supporters and life long patrons. The hour of its complete vindication cannot be far distant.

As for the man who is to be the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we avow our deliberate preference of Chief Justic Chase as the ablest and most eminent of our living statesmen, THE TRIBUNE will render a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should he be nominated and supported on a platform which affirms and upholds the equal political as well as civil rights of all citizens of the Republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any candidate who does not stand on this platform. And we do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle, shall represent genuine Democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of Aristocracy can be beaten if proper means be systematically taken, as they must and will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people.

We will thank such friends as believe that THE TRIBUNE will prove an efficient and cheap way to influence the undecided, to aid us in extending its circulation. Though ours is eminently a political journal, but a small portion of its space is devoted to politics, while an outlay of more than $200,000 per annum is incurred in collecting and transmitting news from all parts of the world. We have regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe, with a director at London, who is authorized to dispatch special correspondents to all points where important events may at any time be transpiring or imminent. The progress of the war in Crete, which is the precursor of a still greater war, has been watched by one of these special correspondents, while another telegraphs from Constantinople each novel phase of the critical diplomatic situation. Every step of Garibaldi's recent heroic though unfortunate enterprise, from its inception to its close, was noted by our correspondents, who are also his most trusted advisers; while an esteemed member of our editorial staff has just accompanied the Embassador of Juarez to Mexico to scan the Mexican problem closely and under auspices more favorable to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advices of our regual correspondents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondent accompanied the first National expedition to Alaska. Walrussia, or whatever our Spinter of the North Pole may be called, and is now reporting on the aspects and capabilities of that chilly region. Bayard Taylor is writing us in his own vein from Central Europe; while able correspondents report to us from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, &c., more copiously than we can find room to publish. Our Reviews of Books and Literary Department are in charge of one the ripest American scholars; while Agriculture, under a competent editor, claims a leading place in our Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues, in short, we have for years spent a large proportion of the income of our business in efforts to render THE TRIBUNE a better and better newspaper; and, if we have not succeeded, the fault is not explained by a lack of means or of efforts, whether on our own part or on that of a generous and discerning public.

THE TRIBUNE is sent by mail daily (Sunday excepted) for $10, Semi-Weekly for $4, and Weekly for $2 per annum, payable inflexibly in advance. To clubs for the Semi-Weekly we send two copies one year for $7; five copies or over, for each copy $3. On receipt of $30 for ten copies we will send an extra copy for six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies we will send an extra copy for one year; for $100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE. We send the Weekly to clubs of five for $9; ten copies or over, addressed to the names of subscribers, each, $1.70; twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers, $34; ten copies, to one address, $16; twenty copies, to one address, $30. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

A large and fine steel engraved portrait of the Editor is sent free of charge to any one who, in sending $10 for a Daily, $4, for a Semi-Weekly, or $2 for a Weekly, shall indicate a desire to receive it. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-street, New York.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS, CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS, GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES, SADDLERY of all kinds, NAILS, by the kegg or pound, WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON, NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY of every description,

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap, the very best POCKET KNIVES, PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS, SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts. BRITAINIA WARE in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards, Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov. 1 3mo.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for Special Term, 2nd Monday, 9th day of December, A. D. 1867:

Bedford tp.: Andrew Mellon, John Yont, Eph. Y. Imler, Andrew E. Dibert.
Broad Top: E. S. Asheom, John McCavitt, Stephen G. Wright.
Coaldale: J. M. Lehman. Geo. W. Figard.
Cumberland Valley: Benjamin F. Brunner, Franklin May.
Harrison: John W. Mosy.
Hopewell: Henry S. Fluck, of T., John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Joseph M. Haller, Jacob Fritz, Isaac Rock.
Londonderry: George Beals.
Liberty: David S. Berkstresser.
Monroe: Thomas R. Evans, John Bishop.
Napier: John Hull.
Providence W.: Levi Kegg.
St. Clair: Samuel Clark, George W. Vickroy, William B. Crisman, George Moore.
Southampton: Leonard S. Tewell, Jacob Keefer.
Schellsburg: John E. Colvin.
Saxton: Samuel S. Fluck.
Union: Isaac Imler.
Woodberry M.: George S. Potter, Isaac Snyder, Nicholas Bailey.
Woodberry S.: John P. Williams, Jacob H. Ketring, Jackson Ripley.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Comr's.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk.

BEDFORD SPRINGS FEMALE SEMINARY.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The next quarter will commence MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

TERMS: Per quarter of ten weeks $6 to $10.

Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.

REFERENCES.

Rev. A. V. C. SCHENK, O. E. SHANNON, T. R. GETTYS, W. P. SCHELL, A. KING, JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, Nov. 4:1m.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BOTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

ESTATE OF CAPT. GEO. SMITH, deceased. Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims present them without delay to

GORGE W. SMITH.
Residing in Fulton County, Pa.
nov29-6w

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of John M. Hamond convicted at February Sessions 1866, for Horse stealing and breach of Prison.

G. H. SPANG,
Nov. 29th, 1867. Atty. for Petitioner.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreements between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

WOOD! WOOD!! WANTED—200 cords at Shuck's Brick Yard. Proposals will be received until 10th of December, by JOHN SPROAT & CO. or nov15:tf F. BENEDICT.

13 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of School Directors of Southampton township, desire to employ Thirteen School Teachers: Thirty dollars will be paid for first class certificates. Apply immediately to the undersigned. By order of the Board,

W. BENNET, Pres't.
ISRAEL M. BENSET, Sec'y. nov22-3t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrators of John Bisher, late of Hopewell township, deceased, will sell, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867, the following valuable real estate, viz: A Messuage or LOT OF GROUND situate in said township, known as the Yellow Creek Post Office Property, containing TEN ACRES and allowance, with two two story Dwelling Houses, (one of which has a Store-room,) a good Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected, and an excellent well of water near the door. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. FLUCK,
Nov. 22. WM. H. DASHER,

PUBLIC SALE

Estate of JOHN ROWSER, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Rowser, late of Napier township, dec'd., will sell at public sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1867, the following described property, viz: A TRACT OF LAND containing 56 acres, more or less, situate in Napier township, Bedford co., and adjoining lands of Jacob Miller on the North, J. S. Rowser on the West, Henry Oyster's heirs on the South, and Peter Rowser on the East, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres of which are good meadow, and balance well timbered. The improvements consist of a Frame House and Double Log Barn. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known.

DUNCAN M'VICKER, Trustee
no22w4] for the sale of the estate of John Rowser.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOW, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it, in answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, M'CURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 27th 1867, 4mo.

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.

IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND FREE.

If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by

JAS. CLEAVER.
Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa., by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob P. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Nov. 8. Adm'r.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and DELIGHTS all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by

E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.)

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, P

Humorous.

NASBY.

A Meeting at the Corners to take into Consideration The Best and most Feasible Methods of Preserving to the Demcracy the States they Won this Fall.

POST OFFICE, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky.) October 30, 1867

I wuz sittin in the Post Offis, day before yesterday, a cogitatin over the glorious results uv the Ohio and Pennsylvany elections, and hopin for an ekally good report from Noo York; thinkin the while that perhaps ef my hopes wuz realized, and such a Constooshnel Demokrat ez Pendleton or Seymour shood be elected, I mite, in considerashen uv my long and I beleeve valuable services, aspire to suthin higher, and better, and more profitable than a Post Offis, sich ez I am at present holdin. I do not complain, for the position has been the means uv establishen a credit upon wich I hev lived thus far comfortable, but yet I shood prefer a place where the salary wood be suffishent to give me enuff so that I cood lay up suthin for old age. The time is not far off when my individuel exertions will not supply my wants.

I felt good over the victory, and it seemed to me ez tho we ught to speak ez Kentuckians, to our brethren North, instructin uv em how to hold the States wich they hez wen for us. When I decide upon a pint I allus act, and so it wuz this time.

I give notis, by Issaker Gavitt, that the Corners wood assemble at the tootin uv the horn, for the purpose of sendin forth the voice uv Kentucky to the Staits North. The evenin come, the horn was tooted from the steps uv the church, and the entire Corners wuz there. Deekin Program wuz in his regler seat; Issaker Gavitt wuz in his sainted father's place, wich hez gone hentz, Kernel McPelter wuz ther, and also the others who made up the male population uv the Corners, and their wives. It wuz a glorious meetin, and I wuz a rubbin my hands and feelin good at the prospeck uv an improvin occasion, when to my utter disgust, I saw the door open and Joe. Bigler, who wuz born to be my pest, come in, with Pollock, and twenty-five niggers, old and young, male and female, white, yaller and black, and all uv em took seats in the corner uv the church. I knowed by the meek look uv the niggers, and the egg-streem quietood uv Bigler hisself, that suthin wuz up, wich would of course develop itself. Bigler and Pollock generally develop

I opened the meetin by remarks that the times wore an suspishus look. The power uv the nigger in Amerikan politics hed bin demonstrated. The nigger hed bin so manipulated in Ohio and Pennsylvany, ez to give up these States, wich we cood hold ef we choose. But the Dimocrisy uv Ohio and Pennsylvany hed a work to do, which they cannot neglect with safety. They hed declared the nigger inferior to the Caucashen, wich he undeniably is, and they must keep him so. The nigger must be kept jist eggsackly where he is, to serve as a irritant to Democrisy. Ohio gives the niggers uv that State certain facilities for learnin to read and write, accomplishments wich no laborin class wich is to be guided, controlled and worked excloosively by a sooperior class, needs or hez any biznis with. So soon ez a man begins to read he begins to hev a inquirin mind, and begins to feel a dissatisfaction with his speer. Let Ohio repeel there laws to wunst, that the niggers may not—

"Reserve the arrangement," sed Joe Bigler, rizin, "and git to be the sooperior uv the white. Is that it, Professor?"

"Not eggsackly that," returned I—not knowin what he wuz drivin at, "but ez Hevin ordained the niggers to be inferior to us, and serve us, it looks rather dangerous to us to—"

"Give him a chance to rise? That's what yoor gettin at, I see. I am, and always wuz a Democrat ez yoo knoo, but I don't shudder from that cause—not any. I hev faith in the Lord, wich yoo appear to lack, wich is strange, considerin yoor professhun. Ef my colored friends here wuz ordained by the Almighty to allus okkepy an inferior position to us, why they'll do it anyhow, onless, indeed, we degrade ourselves below ther level. Et I understand yoor idea, it is that the proud Caucashun is the only favored race, which fixes its own posishen itsself, but that all the other races hed places assigned them, which Godal mighty hevin fixed they can't pass. That bein the case, wat's the yoose, Profesֵser, uv our foolin away our time a tryin to strengthen his laws by an act uv ours? Et the Almighty fixed it so, kin we do it any better than he?"

"But sposn the nigger, ef we don't keep him down by law, shood rise above us?"

'I shood unanimously concloode that there hed bin a mistake in the figgers, and that we wuz, after all, the sons uv Japheth. How wood you like that? But that ain't wat ails us. There, Professer, ain't where our danger is. Dimocrisy, like a man with a tapeworm, carries the elements uv his own distruckshen. Missegenashen is wat's sappin the foundashen of the party. Agreein with yoo that the nigger's place is fixed, and that the Dimocrisy coodent git along a minit without the nigger, I here utter my solemn warnin agin the continyooal lessenin uv the race, becoz that race is our roc'z, and onto that we stand. Wat sense is there in wastin our capital, or ruther dilutin it?"

"Wat do you mean?" askt I, not gettin at the drift uv wat he wuz drivin at.

"Mean! My meanin is plain. The blacker the nigger is the further he is below us—the whiter he is the nearer our equal he is.

"In this calculation we don't take intelligence or virchoo, or anything uv the kind into account, but perceed upon the hypothesis that a devilish mean white man is considerable better than a smart and honest nigger. Therefore, any drop uv white blood in a nigger's veins makes him just one drop less objectionable. Look at the specimens which I hev brought with me to illustrate my pint. The light colored niggers will rise."

And every cussed one uv em got up ez ef by magic, and I saw to wunst what he wuz goin for.

"Yoo see, Perfesser, I hev here twenty-two spiled niggers. Every one uv them ought to hev bin the son or daughter uv two pure niggers, but they aint. This one's mother for instance," and he laid his hand upon the shoulders uv a likely quadroon uv eighteen years, "wuz wunst the property uv Deekin Pogram, wich circumstance accounts for her hevin the Pogram nose and general cast uv countenance to an alarmin degree, and—"

Ther was a piercin shreak heard, and Mrs. Pogram was carried out faintin, and the Deekin turned ez red ez a lobster, while Bigler, ez solemn ez a Judge, went on—

"This girl wuz onst the property un Deekin McGrath. who is, I notis, here to nite. Melissy stand up," sed he, and a likely mulatto woman ariz. "You will notis," sed he, that Melissey is rather dark, while her girl wich you see afore yoo, is quite a half lighter. The race bleached out considerable on Deekin McGrath's place. I hev in my recollections ten or fifteen more uv varius shades, who hev the McGrath face; but—"

Mrs. Deekin McGrath, utterin a shreek uv rage, swung out of the church, while the Deekin to wunst assoomed the color uv his fellow Deekin, Pogram.

"I mite go on, but wherefore? You all see the pint. I can show you in this collecksh un wich I hev picked up, the pecoolyer feachers uv the Dingesses, the McPelters, the Bascoms, and every family around these parts—that is, the feechers uv the male members uv em. But sence the emancipation, I hev notist that this thing hez come to a sudden endin. I hev notist that sence the niggers hev owned themselves, there aint no more uv this mixter. Yoo purpose, I suppose, agin redoosin uv em to their normal condition' and makin uv em men servants and maid servants. Ef this is done, let me entreat yoo brethren to stop the bleachin process. Ef yoo hev any regard for the Dimocrasy don't tolerate it no more. The moment a half-white nigger is born, yoo can't enslave only half uv him, for only half comes under the cuss, and only half under the laws agin niggers. The one-half keeps down to the Ham level, but tother half sores to the Japheth place in nacher. You can't whale a mulatto with only half the intensity yoo kin a clear-blooded nigger, and when they keep bleachin out, and out, until they are almost white, what then? When a nigger is nine-tenths Pogram and only one-tenth nigger, what then? Kin thee Deekin be so deaf to the voice of nacher—so bare uv impulse ez to oppress so much Pogram for the sake of gettin his foot on so little nigger? I can't believe it. Besides, when it's all run out—when the nigger don't show at all—then wat is to prevent em from walkin off alone and settin up in bizness for themselves ez white men? Wat will become uv the Dimocrasy then?

All this time the niggers wuz titterin, and the white women wuz gaspin for breath, and the men wuz turnin red and white by turns. I arose to reduke him, when Bigler remarkt he guest enuff hed bin sed, and thus probably the meeting had better be adjourned. And the audacious cuss give us two minutes and a half to get out uv the buildin.

I wood give my next quarter's salary ef the yellow fever wood come to the Corners, pervided I cood be ashoored that Bigler and Pollock wood be victims.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (Wich is Postmaster.)

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

"OUR OWN MAKE,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER.* 628 *ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.*," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.

March 15, 1867.10mo

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,

Dec. 14:66:1vr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.

Oct18:.6m

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undeigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures **25 per cent.** less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.

A First Class Picture can now be had for **25 cents**, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.

Photograph Albums in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.

A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES,* suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.

A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, just received, very low.

Persons desiring a good likeness of themselves will please call and examine his specimens before going elsewhere. T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, Sept. 27:3mos

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their account in the Register's Office, of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, at an adjourned Court, to be held on Tuesday the 12th day of December, next, (1867) at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The Account of Daniel Sparks and Geo. Karns, Exr's of the last Will &c. of Peter Karns, late of East Providence township, dec'd.

nov15 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2,00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Valentine Weirick, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, the subscriber hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. And all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. FRANCIS DONAHOE,

nov15 Admr. c. t. a.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

At J. M. Shoemaker's Store.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom'n P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom'n A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.57
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.05	LE2.05

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS AT

BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ornaments, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves,

Notions,

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which is being sold at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,

June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

WANTED.—Forty heavy locust posts, and thirty bushels of corn. Apply to

Nov.1:2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office,

Nov 2 1866

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the BEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW —AND— **REAL ESTATE AGENTS,**

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3, tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that SPLENDID FARM situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **10 ACRES**, more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

Feb. 1, 1867. Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D.,

Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN Street, two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep13:3m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

French Cottage Suits, Marble Top Tables, Cane Chairs, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.

Eastern manufacture.

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aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

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WM. W. VAN ORMER,

Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

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aug5, '64:tf.

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L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.

President.

T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

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aug20:3m

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July12:tf Claim Agents.

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